

Presently, 20 countries out of the 26 of the Antarctic Treaty consultative parties have signed the protocol. Most of these countries signed the treaty at Madrid on October 4, 1991. With passage of H.R. 3060 today and, hopefully, swift agreement with the Senate bill that passed the Commerce Committee last week, America will act as a beacon to guide the remaining countries, Russia, Japan, India, Belgium and Finland, to complete the action.

This protocol reaffirms the treaty's reservation of the Antarctic as an area set aside for peaceful purposes and specifically for scientific research. It will protect fauna and flora from the effects of human activities, impose strict limits on the discharge of pollutants, and require environmental impact assessments of all planned governmental and nongovernmental activities. It also protects the Antarctic from all activities except scientific research relating to mineral resources for at least 50 years, unless there is unanimous agreement of the treaty parties.

Let me just briefly highlight a few of the 136 exciting and unique scientific experiments currently going on in Antarctica or dependent on it. These are activity supported by the National Science Foundation. For example, there is research by an Augustana College geologist involving a hunt for dinosaurs and other animal remains from as early as the Triassic period.

Equally intriguing is research led by the University of Wisconsin and the University of California at Berkeley and Irvine, with others, using the largest neutrino detector on earth to look for those high energy subatomic particles that are spawned by supernovas or other sources beyond our galaxy.

The West Antarctic ice cover is being studied by the University of Texas at Austin, again with others, for its rapid and dramatic changes that can lend insight into our effort to learn about the potential rise in sea level across the globe.

Then, too, studies led by Johns Hopkins University involve the launch of one of the world's largest solar telescopes beneath a huge balloon to help understand magnetic fields at the sun's surface.

On a more commercial note, a Coast Guard ship is now being built in a partnership with the National Science Foundation. This is an unusual cooperative adventure, and construction is now underway.

I urge the House to pass H.R. 3060 as a major step toward carrying out our treaty obligations agreed to in 1991. With support from the House Committee on Science, the Department of State, the National Science Foundation, and representatives from the Antarctica Project, Greenpeace U.S., Greenpeace International, and the World Wildlife Fund, this legislation will establish and codify the work of many nations in the Antarctic.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this House for the legislation.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BROWN of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks in connection with the bill before us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GREENE of Utah). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, the bill before us today is H.R. 3060, the Antarctic Environmental Protection Act of 1996. As chairman of the Basic Research Subcommittee, our committee has jurisdiction over the National Science Foundation, the agency who will be most impacted by this bill. They strongly support this bill and my compliments to both sides of the aisle for all their hard work on crafting this legislation.

H.R. 3060 provides the legislative authority necessary for the United States to implement the 1991 Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The protocol, which resulted from a United States initiative, represents an important addition to the uniquely successful system of peaceful cooperation and scientific research that has evolved under the Antarctic Treaty.

The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the protocol in 1992. All that remains for the United States to become a party to the protocol is to enact the necessary implementing legislation.

Implementation of the protocol has been a priority of both Republicans and Democrats since the protocol was negotiated in 1991. The protocol builds upon the Antarctic Treaty to improve the treaty's effectiveness for ensuring the protection of the Antarctic environment.

I feel this bill reflects America's continued commitment to the protection of the Antarctic environment. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3060. This bill will implement the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty that the United States and 25 other countries agreed to in 1991. The protocol builds upon the Antarctic Treaty to extend and improve the treaty's effectiveness as a means for protecting the Antarctic environment.

The Antarctic Continent is larger than the United States and Mexico combined and represents 10 percent of the Earth's land mass. Antarctica has a central role in regulating the Earth's environmental processes and possesses an abundance of fish and wildlife. The unique nature of the region also provides a research environment that is crucial to understanding and monitoring global warming, ozone depletion and atmospheric pollution.

The protocol reaffirms the status of the Antarctica as an area reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes, including in particular scientific research, and sets forth a comprehensive, legally binding system of environmental protection applicable to all human activities in Antarctica. In addition, by ratifying this protocol, the United States is providing international leadership. Of the 26 nations that signed the protocol, only 22 have ratified it. With the U.S. commitment, it is believed that the remaining three countries will soon become parties to the protocol.

I urge all Members to support this importance legislation.

Mr. BROWN of California. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALKER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WALKER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3060.

The question was taken.

Mr. WALKER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the chair will not put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H.R. 3364, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 3400, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 3060, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

WILLIAM J. NEALON UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3364, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCREST] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3364, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 340, nays 0, answered "present" 1, not voting 93, as follows:

[Roll No. 222]

YEAS—340

Abercrombie	Fields (LA)	Lucas
Andrews	Fields (TX)	Luther
Archer	Flanagan	Maloney
Armey	Forbes	Manton
Bachus	Fowler	Manzullo
Baesler	Fox	Markey
Baldacci	Frank (MA)	Martinez
Ballenger	Franks (CT)	Mascara
Barcia	Franks (NJ)	McCollum
Barrett (NE)	Frelinghuysen	McCrery
Barrett (WI)	Funderburk	McHale
Bartlett	Galgely	McHugh
Bass	Ganske	McIntosh
Becerra	Gedjenson	McKeon
Beilenson	Gekas	McKinney
Bentsen	Geren	McNulty
Bereuter	Gilchrest	Meek
Berman	Gillmor	Meyers
Bevill	Gilman	Mica
Billbray	Gonzalez	Miller-
Bilirakis	Goodlatte	McDonald
Blute	Goodling	Miller (CA)
Boehlert	Goss	Miller (FL)
Boehner	Graham	Minge
Bonior	Green (TX)	Mink
Bono	Greene (UT)	Moakley
Borski	Greenwood	Molinari
Boucher	Gunderson	Mollohan
Brewster	Gutierrez	Montgomery
Brown (CA)	Gutknecht	Moorhead
Bryant (TN)	Hall (OH)	Morella
Bunn	Hall (TX)	Murtha
Bunning	Hamilton	Myers
Burr	Hancock	Myrick
Burton	Hastert	Neal
Buyer	Hastings (WA)	Nethercutt
Callahan	Hayworth	Neumann
Camp	Hefley	Ney
Campbell	Hefner	Norwood
Canady	Heineman	Nussle
Cardin	Herger	Oberstar
Castle	Hilleary	Obey
Chabot	Hilliard	Olver
Chambliss	Hinches	Orton
Chrysler	Hobson	Oxley
Clay	Hoekstra	Pallone
Clayton	Hoke	Parker
Clement	Holden	Pastor
Clinger	Horn	Paxon
Coble	Hostettler	Payne (VA)
Coburn	Houghton	Pelosi
Coleman	Hoyer	Peterson (FL)
Collins (GA)	Hutchinson	Peterson (MN)
Collins (IL)	Hyde	Petri
Collins (MI)	Jackson (IL)	Pickett
Combest	Jackson-Lee	Pombo
Condit	(TX)	Pomeroy
Conyers	Jacobs	Porter
Cooley	Johnson (CT)	Portman
Costello	Johnson (SD)	Poshard
Cox	Johnson, E. B.	Quinn
Coyne	Johnston	Radanovich
Cramer	Jones	Rahall
Crane	Kanjorski	Ramstad
Cremeans	Kaptur	Regula
Cubin	Kasich	Riggs
Cummings	Kelly	Rivers
Cunningham	Kennedy (MA)	Roberts
Davis	Kennelly	Roemer
de la Garza	Kildee	Rogers
Deal	Kim	Ros-Lehtinen
DeLauro	King	Rose
Diaz-Balart	Kingston	Roth
Dickey	Kleczka	Roybal-Allard
Dicks	Klink	Royce
Dingell	Klug	Rush
Dixon	Knollenberg	Sabo
Doggett	Kolbe	Salmon
Dooley	LaFalce	Sanders
Dornan	LaHood	Sanford
Doyle	LaTourette	Sawyer
Dreier	Laughlin	Saxton
Duncan	Lazio	Scarborough
Dunn	Leach	Schroeder
Durbin	Levin	Scott
Edwards	Lewis (CA)	Seastrand
Ehlers	Lewis (GA)	Sensenbrenner
Emerson	Lewis (KY)	Serrano
English	Lightfoot	Shadegg
Eshoo	Linder	Shaw
Evans	Lipinski	Shays
Everett	Livingston	Shuster
Ewing	LoBiondo	Sisisky
Farr	Lofgren	Skaggs
Fawell	Longley	Skeen
Fazio	Lowey	Slaughter

Smith (MI)	Taylor (MS)	Wamp
Smith (TX)	Taylor (NC)	Ward
Smith (WA)	Tejeda	Watt (NC)
Solomon	Thompson	Watts (OK)
Souder	Thornberry	Weldon (FL)
Spence	Thornton	Weldon (PA)
Spratt	Thurman	Weller
Stark	Tiahrt	White
Stearns	Torres	Whitfield
Stockman	Trafficant	Wicker
Stokes	Upton	Williams
Studds	Velazquez	Wilson
Stump	Vento	Wolf
Stupak	Visclosky	Woolsey
Talent	Volkmer	Wynn
Tanner	Vucanovich	Yates
Tate	Walker	Young (AK)
Tauzin	Walsh	Zimmer

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Chenoweth

NOT VOTING—93

Ackerman	Filner	Meehan
Allard	Flake	Menendez
Baker (CA)	Foglietta	Metcalf
Baker (LA)	Foley	Moran
Barr	Ford	Nadler
Barton	Friza	Ortiz
Bateman	Frost	Owens
Bishop	Furse	Packard
Bliley	Gephardt	Payne (NJ)
Blumenauer	Gibbons	Pryce
Bonilla	Gordon	Quillen
Browder	Hansen	Rangel
Brown (FL)	Harman	Reed
Brown (OH)	Hastings (FL)	Richardson
Brownback	Hayes	Rohrabacher
Bryant (TX)	Hunter	Roukema
Calvert	Inglis	Schaefer
Chapman	Istook	Schiff
Christensen	Jefferson	Schumer
Clyburn	Johnson, Sam	Skelton
Crapo	Kennedy (RI)	Smith (NJ)
Danner	Lantos	Stenholm
DeFazio	Largent	Thomas
DeLay	Latham	Torkildsen
Dellums	Lincoln	Torricelli
Deutsch	Martini	Towns
Doolittle	Matsui	Waters
Ehrlich	McCarthy	Waxman
Engel	McDade	Wise
Ensign	McDermott	Young (FL)
Fattah	McInnis	Zeliff

□ 1729

Messrs. LINDER, TIAHRT, and MOL-LOHAN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea".

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 235 North Washington Avenue in Scranton, Pennsylvania, as the 'William J. Nealon Federal Building and United States Court-house'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, during Roll-call Vote No. 222 on H.R. 3364 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, during Rollcall Vote No. 222 on H.R. 3364 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on Roll-call Vote No. 222 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electric device may be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceeding.

ROMAN L. HRUSKA UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3400, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3400, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Chair will remind Members that this is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 339, nays 4, not voting 91, as follows:

[Roll No. 223]

YEAS—339

Abercrombie	Clay	Evans
Andrews	Clayton	Everett
Archer	Clement	Ewing
Armey	Clinger	Farr
Bachus	Coble	Fawell
Baesler	Coburn	Fazio
Baldacci	Coleman	Fields (LA)
Ballenger	Collins (GA)	Fields (TX)
Barcia	Collins (IL)	Flanagan
Barrett (NE)	Collins (MI)	Foley
Barrett (WI)	Combest	Forbes
Bartlett	Condit	Fowler
Bass	Conyers	Fox
Becerra	Cooley	Frank (MA)
Beilenson	Costello	Franks (CT)
Bentsen	Cox	Franks (NJ)
Bereuter	Coyne	Frelinghuysen
Berman	Cramer	Funderburk
Bevill	Crane	Galgely
Billbray	Cremeans	Ganske
Bilirakis	Cubin	Gedjenson
Bishop	Cummings	Gekas
Blute	Cunningham	Geren
Boehlert	Davis	Gilchrest
Boehner	de la Garza	Gillmor
Bonior	Deal	Gilman
Bono	DeLauro	Gonzalez
Borski	Deutsch	Gonzalez
Boucher	Diaz-Balart	Goodlatte
Brewster	Dickey	Goodling
Brown (CA)	Dicks	Goss
Bryant (TN)	Dingell	Graham
Bunn	Dixon	Green (TX)
Bunning	Doggett	Greene (UT)
Burr	Dooley	Greenwood
Burton	Dornan	Gunderson
Buyer	Doyle	Gutierrez
Callahan	Dreier	Gutknecht
Camp	Duncan	Hall (OH)
Campbell	Dunn	Hall (TX)
Canady	Durbin	Hamilton
Cardin	Edwards	Hancock
Castle	Ehlers	Hastert
Chabot	Emerson	Hastings (WA)
Chambliss	English	Hayworth
Chrysler	Eshoo	Hefley
		Hefner